MARCH 1948

FIREMEN

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR • NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

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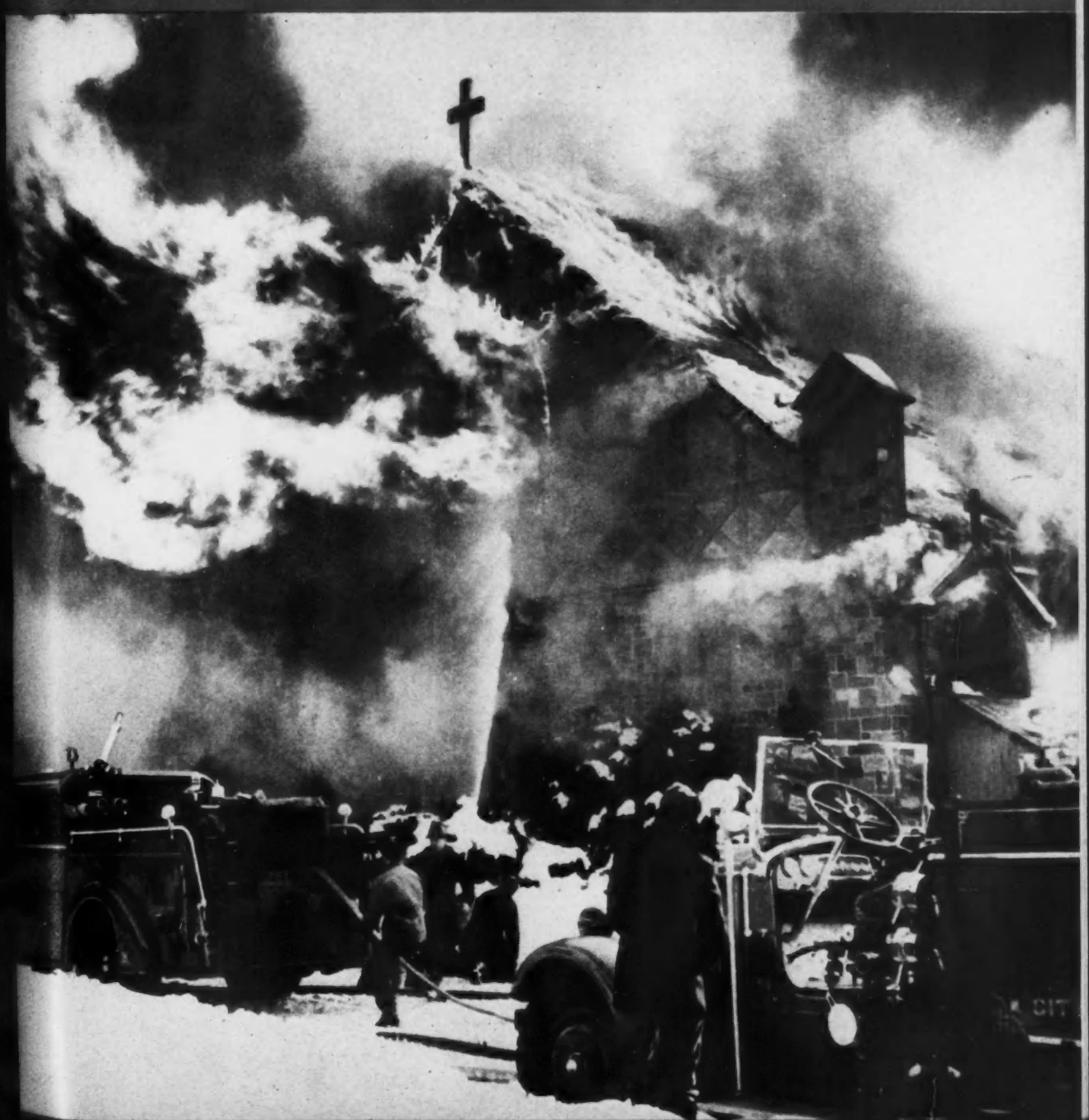

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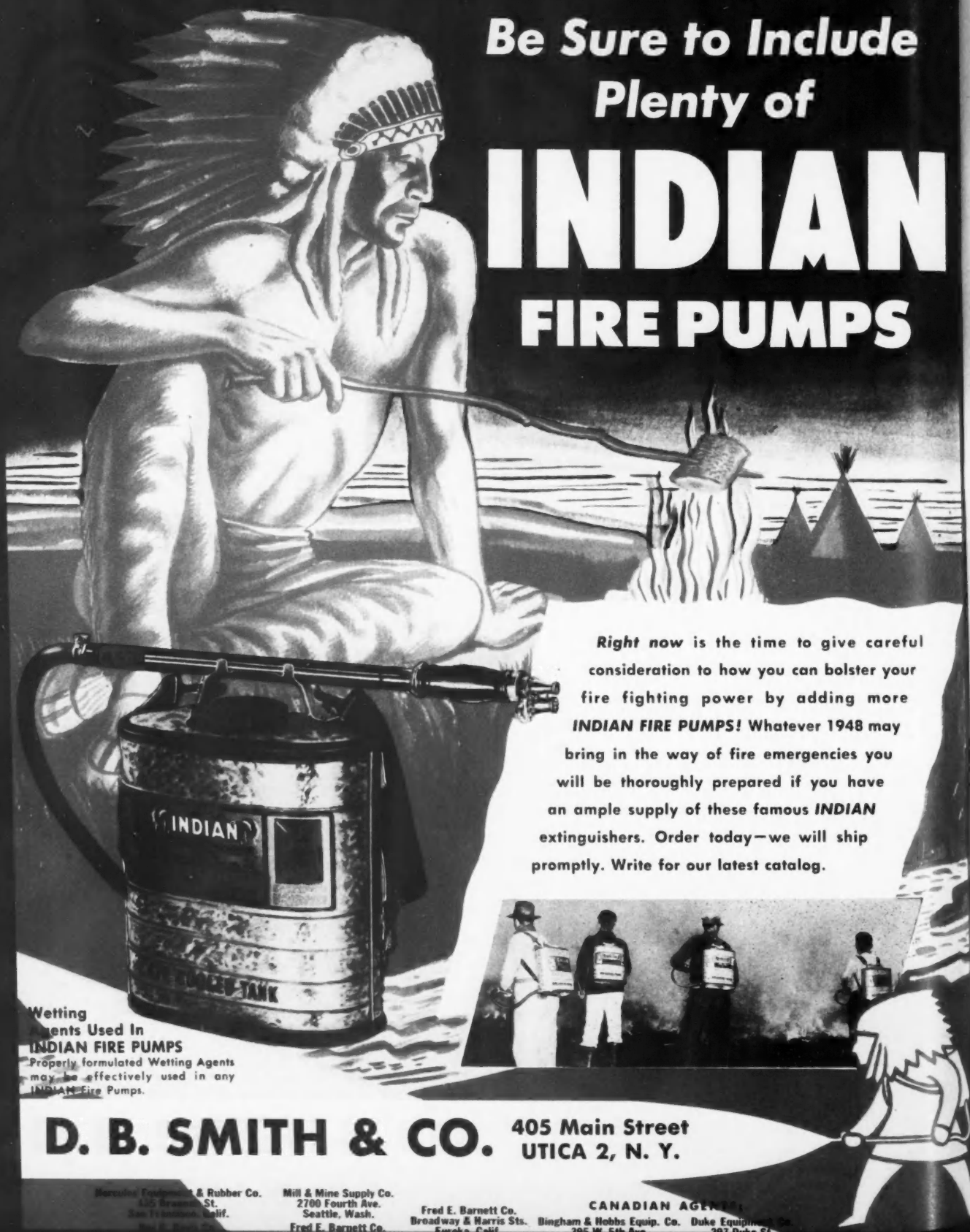

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Firemen

Volume 15 Number 3

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THE cover picture this month (*Acme*) shows a $500,000 fire in the Sacred Heart Church of Quincy, Mass., on January 20. This blaze was set by a nine-year-old boy who ignited papers at an entrance vestibule. According to Chief Thomas F. Gorman the flames were not discovered until a hot air explosion attracted a passer-by who sounded a box alarm. Some thirteen streams, including three heavy siamesed streams were employed to protect exposed store and apartment buildings and check the fire which involved the main church auditorium and an adjacent chapel to which the fire communicated via a hanging ceiling. The roof structure, consisting of steel girders enclosed by wood, was largely destroyed but a basement chapel was intact after firemen removed water.

IF you're one of those who would like to forget war and the whole unpleasant business, you won't like having the subject of civilian defense brought up again. But this time "civilian defense" won't mean victory gardens and community singing and air raid wardens may need something more substantial than a white helmet, arm band, and a whistle.

Just what "civilian defense" will be no one can say with certainty. If the weapons to be used were the high explosives and incendiaries familiar to us in World War II, a pretty good specification of our civil defense needs could be written on the basis of actual observed experience in England, Germany or Japan. If the weapon is the atom bomb or a variant of it, we can get a glimmer of an idea of what to plan for, because two bombs were used against the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and at least three have been exploded experimentally. Biologic weapons are a generally unknown factor. The actual weapon against which civilian defense must be designed may be something quite different and quite fantastic. So when we think of civilian defense we'd better not tie it down to a picture of what has gone before.

In a report issued last month, the War Department Civil Defense Board, perhaps wisely, doesn't tie its conclusions and recommendations down to weapons at all but promises that the army will keep civilian defense agencies posted as to protection against likely weapons. It points out that civilian defense organization, particularly at the state level, provides an effective means for dealing with peacetime disasters such as fires, floods, riots and earthquakes, and is therefore useful, war or no war. It observes that greater standardization of fire fighting equipment would be part of a civilian defense program. With references like the above to suggest useful features of a civilian defense program it proposes that the immediate future be devoted to public discussion of the subject, to study by state and local officials in cooperation with the National Military Establishment and to the making of plans for civilian defense measures.

The wartime U. S. Office of Civilian Defense was dissolved June 30, 1945. Since that time there has been no U. S. civil defense agency. The War Department Civil Defense Board appointed November 25, 1946 was a committee of War Department general officers assigned to review the subject. With the release of the report of this board last month, Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal announced the formation of a civilian unit of the National Military Establishment to plan a comprehensive U. S. civilian defense organization.

It will be the responsibility of this new unit to initiate studies and make plans at the federal level and to promote state plans, eventually reaching the local levels of government.

This new unit has a hard job ahead of it. It has to overcome the prejudices left in the wake of the old OCD. The Civil Defense Board reported that everyone appeared to agree that this time civilian defense will stick to its knitting and leave to others the promotion of folk dancing, bond drives and social matters. Fire departments can therefore expect that their interests in the protective services will not be subordinated to activities which look to them like frills.

"OLD CENTRAL" was the first college building constructed in the State of Oklahoma and stands on the campus of the Oklahoma A. & M. College at Stillwater. It is reported that one of the first rules of the college was "All students must check their guns with the President of the college upon entering the building." "Old Central" in its later days has been protected by an automatic sprinkler system, which system is being used as a guinea pig to study the feasibility of substituting nitrogen gas for ordinary compressed air in the dry pipes of this sprinkler system. The experiment is to determine how far the substitution of nitrogen for compressed air helps in keeping the inside of pipes free of oxidation. The experiment is being carried on under the direction of Prof. R. J. Douglas, Head of the Oklahoma A. & M. Fire Protection School, in cooperation with the Gregg-Wilson Fire Protection Co. of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, a licensee of the Star Sprinkler Corporation.

1947 Firemen's Training Programs

APPROXIMATELY 57,000 firemen were enrolled last year in courses affiliated with firemen's training programs of 43 states. In addition to the figures tabulated here, there was a large amount of additional training work done in individual fire departments by instructors trained through the state programs.

Brief notes on what each state is doing are given below, together with reported figures on the state programs, most of which cover the school fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. All short courses held during the calendar year 1947 are included. In only five states is there no program: Arizona, Idaho, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wyoming.

The Annual Fire School short courses, usually of two to five days, reached 9,703 men in 29 states. These annual schools are in some cases devoted to instructor training or serve as advanced schools. Most of them are designed to be promotional to the general program of training.

The backbone of effective training programs are the courses of systematic instruction which are now offered in 31 states and which reached 33,358 men last year. A great many of these use the pattern of training as developed in Oklahoma in which units of instruction total 10 to 60 hours each and may be given to the classes in accordance with the time the members of the class have to devote to the instruction. Another pattern of instruction is that developed in Maryland, which consists of a basic course of 75 hours, which is taken until completed, with advanced instruction laid out up to a total of 201 hours. Oregon is another state using this general pattern. Pennsylvania has a basic course of 54 hours with an additional 30 hours of advanced instruction. West Virginia uses a similar 54-hour course. The Florida program has arranged its instruction to run from 20 to 180 hours, according to the time available for instruction in various departments.

There were programs in eleven states designed to reach fire departments, usually in one-day stands, for the instructor to provide instruction in training work and to promote additional formal instruction. Figures on the eleven states, a few of them incomplete, show that 13,358 firemen from more than 1,000 departments were reached by this form of training. These states include Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington.

During the past year a number of large city fire departments have added considerable numbers of men which has necessitated training programs for new men. Officer training classes and classes for instructors and leadership training have been conducted in a number of the large cities. Programs at Kansas City, Missouri and Washington, D. C. provide good illustrations of this work.

The training for fire departments which do not have full time instructors is carried out in most states under the direction of a central training agency. In this the firemen's and fire chiefs' organizations sponsor programs which are administered by a state university or, more commonly, the state department of vocational education. Instructor personnel is often contributed by the state marshal's office and by the insurance inspection bureau.

In states with systematic instruction, the number of hours of actual instruction obtained varies somewhat, but 20 hours per man per year is about the average for basic training courses.

The number of qualified instructors is being increased each year. In Connecticut and Massachusetts, associations of fire department instructors from the various fire departments meet on a monthly basis and put in 20 to 25 hours

ANNUAL FIRE SCHOOLS

State	Years Held	Fire Depts. Represented	1947 Attendance
Alabama	11	44	144
Connecticut	7	—	700
Florida	17	—	160
Illinois	23	171	681
Indiana	14	—	351
Iowa	23	189	536
Kansas	18	—	400
Louisiana	18	54	96
Maryland	14	60	225
Michigan	19	—	358
Minnesota	19	131	479
Missouri (3 centers)	18	—	298
Nebraska	10	64	218
New Hampshire	3	—	200
New Jersey (6 sessions)	—	—	2,217
New Mexico	18	—	—
North Carolina	33	68	308
North Dakota	4	—	25
Ohio	3	49	91
Oklahoma	14	36	168
Oregon	18	—	35
Pennsylvania	9	—	520
South Dakota	18	74	437
Tennessee	4	28	50
Texas	18	282	539
Utah	3	30	219
Virginia	1	—	45
Washington	—	—	—
West Virginia	17	62	203
Total		1,342	9,703

NFPA FIREMEN'S TRAINING COMMITTEE MEETING AT MEMPHIS

Seated, L to R: Chief George Lockhart, Minneapolis; Chief J. W. Just, Director, Fire Service Extension, University of Maryland, **vice-chairman**; W. A. Ross, Consultant, Public Service Occupations, U. S. Office of Education, **chairman**; Emmett T. Cox, Field Officer, Fire Prevention Department, Western Actuarial Bureau, **secretary**. Standing, L to R: Chief Lloyd Layman, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Clarence Goldsmith, Assistant Chief Engineer, National Board of Fire Underwriters, Chicago; H. R. Brayton, Director, Firemen's Training School, A. & M. College of Texas; E. J. Stewart, Chief Engineer, Kansas Inspection Bureau; (rear) R. C. Byrus, Fire Protection Engineer, Iowa State College; George J. Richardson, secretary, International Association of Fire Fighters; Professor R. J. Douglas, Oklahoma A. & M. College; John J. O'Doherty, former Chief, Lorain, Ohio; Robert F. Hamm, Director Fireman Training, Indiana Inspection Bureau; (rear) Harry K. Rogers, Chief Instructor, Fire Prevention Department, Western Actuarial Bureau; Chief J. I. Fetters, Assistant State Supervisor, Trade and Industrial Education, Nebraska; Roi Woolley (for Fred W. Shepperd), "Fire Engineering" Magazine, New York; J. R. Miller (for W. J. Scott, Provincial Fire Marshal, Ontario); Harry Wolff (for Chief A. J. Mullaney, Chicago); R. E. Vernor, Manager, Fire Prevention Department, Western Actuarial Bureau; W. Fred Heisler, Training Consultant, Oklahoma A. & M. College; Horatio Bond, Chief Engineer, NFPA, Boston.

of intensive instructor training during the year. As a result of the instructor's conferences held in ten states, at least 352 additional instructors were qualified by the state training programs in the past year.

The annual Fire Department Instructor's Conference in Memphis brings together a large number of the leaders in this field each year and the Firemen's Training Committee of the National Fire Protection Association provides machinery for constantly reviewing source material and instruction techniques.

Alabama. There is a state firemen's training station at the University of Alabama, and a state program under the direction of Ben E. Harris, Associate Supervisor of Trades and Industrial Education, and Chief W. M. Walton, Field Instructor.

Arkansas. The Arkansas State Fire College operates under the supervision of J. C. Ruppert of the Office of Trades and Industrial Education. Chief John E. Hurley is state fire instructor.

California. A well-planned training program in California is under the direction of Thomas S. Ward, field supervisor of fire training for the State Department of Education.

Colorado. The state program is under the Board for Vocational Education. Chief Charles O. Bonnelle is state fire instructor.

Connecticut. There is a state program under Coston C. Crouse, Public Service Training, Consultant of the State Board for Vocational Education, including a regional firemen's training program carried on by Chief J. S. Pachl and an annual fire college at New London. Drillmasters and instructors hold ten monthly six-hour sessions.

Delaware. The Delaware Volunteer Firemen's Association and the State Board for Vocational Education offer a four-year course for volunteer companies, 24 hours of instruction per year.

Florida. A permanent center for the State Fire College has been established at Ocala on land donated by the city. The College has been leased a 750-gallon pumper by the City of Miami for $1. Systematic instruction is given both at the five-day State Fire College sessions in September and at local fire department schools. In 1947, seven such schools ran 2 to 6 weeks (20 to 180 hours). James P. Britton is state fire instructor.

Georgia. A state program is under the Board for Vocational Education, J. F. Cannon, Supervisor of Public Service Occupations. While the Georgia State Fire College was discontinued, its place was taken by a fire prevention clinic in October. Local instruction is systematic and zone schools and instructors schools are held.

Illinois. The Illinois Fire College is a one-week short course, L. H. Provine, Director, held at the University of Illinois. Instructors from the staff of State Fire Marshal John H. Craig give formal instruction on request in local departments and conduct an elaborate program of regional schools for public and industrial fire departments.

MEMPHIS FIRE DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTOR'S CONFERENCE, JANUARY 1948

Leaders in firemen's training, 720 in number, from 37 states, the District of Columbia and Canada, met in the Municipal Auditorium at Memphis, Tennessee, January 6 to 9, 1948 for the 20th Annual Fire Department Instructors' Conference. The Memphis Fire Department, Connie O'Sullivan, Chief, is joint sponsor of the conference with the Fire Prevention Department of the Western Actuarial Bureau of Chicago, Richard E. Vernor, Manager.

Indiana. A comprehensive program is designated the Indiana Fire Service Training Schools. It includes an annual fire school at Purdue University, schools in public and industrial fire departments, regional schools and instructors' courses. Francis Hartman, Assistant Director, Indiana Fire Service Training Schools, and Robert F. Hamm, Indiana Inspection Bureau, are full-time state instructors. An annual school for arson investigation is also featured at Purdue University.

SYSTEMATIC INSTRUCTION
In Classes in Local Fire Departments
(Including Zone School Classes)

State	Hours of Instruction Per Unit	No. of Schools	No. Men Receiving One or More Units
Alabama	10–60	—	882
Arkansas	10–60	38	4,064
California	13*	111	1,743
Colorado	16*	62	2,121
Connecticut	25	36	450
Delaware	24	12	253
Florida	20–180	7	400
Georgia	10–60	5	1,200
Indiana	9	27	728
Iowa	10–60	12	1,786
Kentucky	20	34	688
Louisiana	20	6	196
Maryland	75–201	45	1,078
Massachusetts	20	20	532
Michigan	10–100	47	1,706
Mississippi	10–60	47	1,645
Missouri	10–60	27	304
Montana	–	2	40
Nebraska	20	32	452
Nevada	20*	27	452
New York (Nassau Co.)	—	—	2,750
Ohio	—	—	1,179
Oklahoma	10–60	53	512
Oregon	72	—	1,535
Pennsylvania	54–84	64	1,521
Tennessee	12*	22	377
Texas	15–30	187	3,264
Virginia	—	20	400
Washington	—	—	—
West Virginia	54	29	370
Wisconsin	30	23	730
Total		1,006	33,358

* Average.

Iowa. A state program is guided through the Engineering Extension Service, Iowa State College, under the direction of Chief R. C. Byrus. The program includes local fire department schools, regional schools, instructors' schools and an annual short course at Iowa State. In 1947 a three-day short course was also held for fire prevention inspectors.

Kansas. An annual short course is held each year.

Kentucky. The state program is handled by the Division of Vocational Education through Captain V. E. Beam, Coordinator of Firemen's Training, Captain J. E. Berryman, Assistant State Instructor, and drillmasters of paid fire departments. It provides volunteer fire department schools. In 1947 the program included a fire chiefs' conference, two state fire conferences and a regional school. Plans for 1948 include an expanded training program with seven full-time instructors presenting courses to individual departments one day each week for 18 weeks. Examinations are to follow completion of each course and diplomas are to be awarded by the State Department of Education, making recipients eligible to enter a ten-week advanced program in fire fighting techniques. In addition, plans are being developed with the President of the University of Kentucky for a four-year course in fire prevention engineering.

Louisiana. A state program holds an annual school at Baton Rouge and regional schools.

Maine. There was some activity in a state program in 1947. Deputy Commissioner for Vocational Education Morris P. Cates, reports that his office conducted three training programs in Aroostook County in northern Maine.

Maryland. A Fire Service Extension Program, Chief J. W. Just, Director, operates from the University of Maryland, with 125 qualified instructors serving the 20,000 volunteer firemen in

the state. Progressive instruction is given in three courses, 75, 57 and 69 hours respectively. An annual short course is given and classes are organized in various departments in the state.

Massachusetts. A state program is handled through the State Division of Vocational Education by drillmasters of paid departments. Instructors' classes are held and a Fire Department Instructors' Association meets monthly. The State Fire Marshal in 1947 sponsored a short course at Fitchburg Teachers' College providing instructor-training for full-time fire department inspectors.

Michigan. A state program is conducted through the Trade and Industrial Education Division, M. D. Whale, Supervisor of Public Service Training, Chief Wallace F. Gannon, State Instructor, and instructors from fire departments. Instructors' courses, an in-service training course of 100 hours, a town fire school course of 30 hours and itinerant instruction are provided. A regional school was held in 1947 in addition to the Michigan Fire College at Ann Arbor.

Minnesota. The Annual Northwest Fire School is held each year at Minneapolis.

Mississippi. A state program functions through the State Division of Vocational Education, E. A. Parker, District Coordinator, and instructors from fire departments.

Missouri. The state program is handled by the University of Missouri; Chief W. Bush Walden, Fire Instructor and other instructors from fire departments qualified by the University. The 1947 program included central, southeast and southwest state fire conferences, classes in 24 departments and three in St. Louis County and three instructor conferences which qualified 107 fire department officers as instructors.

Montana. While there is no general state program, enrollment of 40 in two classes was reported to the U. S. Office of Education last year.

Nebraska. A comprehensive program is handled by the Department of Vocational Education, Chief J. I. Fetters, Supervisor of Fire Training, with Chief William Berens, state instructor. Unit courses, one day regional schools and a state school at Grand Island are provided.

Nevada. Reno, the state's principal city, has its own program. For the rest, the Vocational Education Department, Donald C. Cameron, Director, handles a program with Captain James Owens as instructor who spends two one-week periods with each department.

New Hampshire. A program under the State Department of Education, in charge of Howard Swain, provides an annual Fire College at New Hampshire University.

New Jersey. There is no general state program, but several regional and local programs are in force. The New Jersey State Fire School Council operates a program in six southern counties. The Teaneck Fire Department operated a school for Bergen and adjoining counties. The New Jersey State Fire College held six sessions at Newark. The State Fire Chiefs' Association is promoting the establishment of a statewide program.

MARYLAND TRAINING CENTER

The Fire Service Extension Building at the University of Maryland is an example of centers being provided for state firemen's training programs. Oklahoma created the first such center at A. & M. College, Stillwater, in 1939. During the past year centers were also established at University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa and at Ocala in Florida. Plans for centers are being developed in Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maine, Oregon and other states.

New Mexico. An annual Fire School is held in conjunction with the New Mexico State Firemen's Association meeting each year. The 1947 meeting was at Carlsbad.

New York. The large cities have their own training programs in most cases. There is no statewide program. The principal work comparable with the other state programs is in Nassau and Suffolk Counties where the County Boards for Vocational Education handle a program. The State Education Department, Eugene D. Fink, acting chief of Public Service Training, reports assisting in setting up courses for volunteer firemen in ten communities elsewhere in the state.

North Carolina. The North Carolina Firemen's Association, through its Educational Committee, State Fire Marshal Sherwood Brockwell, Chairman, provides an annual State Fire College and drill school, the 1947 session of which was held at Durham.

North Dakota. A state program is handled by the State Board for Vocational Education for the North Dakota Firemen's Association. Schools are operated in three regions with part-time instructors from fire departments. Last year 30 classes for 472 men were reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The annual Fire School was operated at the State School of Science as an instructors' course.

Ohio. Ohio State University provides a Short Course on Fire Administration of which Harvey Walker is Director. Kent State University with the State Department of Education, provides vocational training courses for firemen.

Oklahoma. A state program is handled by the Engineering Extension Division of Oklahoma A. & M. College, George Orgain, Field Instructor. It provides an annual Fire College, and training in public departments by drillmasters and by itinerant instructors. The comprehensive plan of instruction divides training into units, 10 to 60 hours each and may be completed individually by classes. A two-year technical training course in Fire Protection is also given by A. & M. College.

Oregon. A state program is sponsored by the Oregon Fire Chiefs' Association and handled by the Vocational Education Department with that department and the State Fire Marshal's office each furnishing a state instructor. Classes are provided by these field instructors consisting of three hours per week for 24 weeks in each department. In 1947, additional instructors from fire departments were qualified at a short course at Oregon State University. Plans are being made to supplement the basic 72-hour (24-week) course with a 63-hour (21-week) advanced course (the Maryland pattern.)

Pennsylvania. Fire Service Extension, Edgar A. Spotz, Adviser, is part of the Public Service Institute of the State Department of Education. Its program provides a fundamental (54-hour) course and an advanced (30-hour) course in fire fighting techniques. An annual school at Lewistown is held, also regional and county schools.

Rhode Island. No statewide program. Individual Rhode Island fire departments continue to have their own training programs and several strong firemen's leagues have regular programs of an educational nature.

South Dakota. An annual fire school is held by the South Dakota Firemen's Association, and a number of departments have local one and two-day schools.

Tennessee. A statewide program is handled by the State Board for Vocational Education, Homer S. Elkins, State Instructor for Fire Service Training. It provides an annual school which includes an instructor training course. Local departments are encouraged to have their own instructors and programs, but classes are also conducted by the state instructor.

Texas. During 1947 two state training programs were unified and will be continued by the Industrial Extension Service of the A. & M. College of Texas in cooperation with the State Board for Vocational Education. H. R. Brayton is Director of the program which is designated the Firemen's Training School, with 5 full-time field instructors. The annual school is continued.

Utah. An annual Utah Firemen's Training School is held at Salt Lake City, sponsored by the Salt Lake Fire Department in cooperation with the Utah State Firemen's Association, the State Board of Vocational Education and the Salt Lake Adult Education Department.

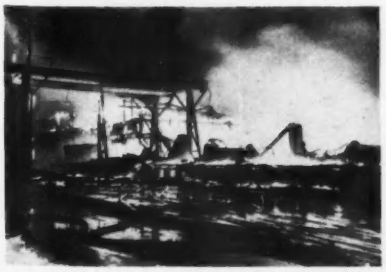
Virginia. A program is handled by the State Department of Education, Harold I. Baumes, Supervisor of Public Service Training. This includes an Annual School and local fire department schools.

Washington. A state program is sponsored by the Washington State Fire Chiefs' Association, and carried out by the State Board for Vocational Education, Captain J. R. Cook, State Instructor.

West Virginia. A state program is handled by a Fire Service Extension School, R. E. Hanna, Jr., Director, at West Virginia University. It covers an annual school, instructor training and local classes.

Wisconsin. A state program is provided through the Fire Service Training Division, Wisconsin Schools of Vocational and Adult Education. A basic 30-hour course is given in local classes.

Some Recent Interesting Fires



Left — Top to Bottom

Press Assn.
Randor, Pa., Mansion of A. S. Drexel Paul destroyed on February 2. Loss $200,000.

Chas. L. Hanson, Jr., photo
Boston, Mass. Unsprinklered Armour Leather Co. warehouse destroyed in 5 alarm fire which employees had attempted to extinguish. Loss estimated to exceed $1,095,000.

Press Assn.
Madrid, Iowa. Sixty-three aged persons escaped when fire destroyed the Iowa Luthern Home for Aged on January 16.

Acme
Buffalo, N. Y. A million dollar War Assets Administration warehouse was damaged on January 12. Sprinklers and yard hydrants had been shut off for the winter despite warnings by fire protection authorities.

Minneapolis Star and Tribune
Minneapolis. Minn. Explosion at an oil quenching bank resulted in $100,000 loss to this pressure cooker appliance plant in a 4-alarm fire on January 15.

Right — Top to Bottom

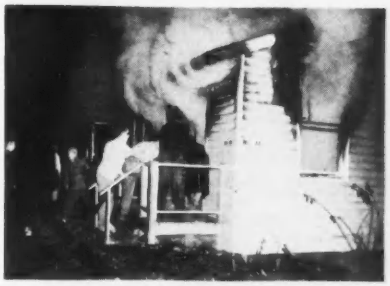
Press Assn.
Albemarle County, Va. War type barracks converted into married students' housing at the University of Virginia suffered this fire on December 29, 1947. No lives were lost.

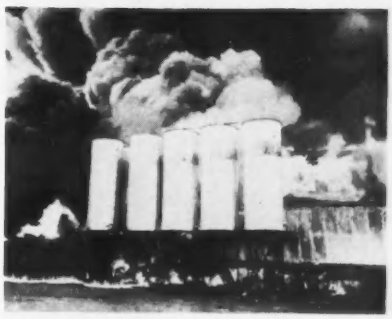
Press Assn.
Oklahoma City, Okla. Seven firemen were injured in this refinery fire on January 23, involving crude oil, anti-freeze and other flammables. Hose lines were 1500 to 2000 ft. long. Loss $76,000.

Press Assn.
Intervale, N. H. This large wooden inn popular with visitors to the Eastern Ski Slope and White Mountains was destroyed with $75,000 loss February 3. Firemen were hampered by a frozen hydrant and sub-zero weather.

Press Assn.
St. Albans, Vt. The 136 year old Jesse Welden Inn was destroyed and several guests were reported missing in a fire discovered after 1 A.M., January 30, when the outside temperature was 20 below zero. Loss estimated $500,000.

Acme
Washington, D. C. This 3-alarm fire broke out in a display concern a few minutes after the Saturday closing hour on January 3. The property was without automatic sprinklers or fire detection service.





ALEXANDRIA

Goes CIRCUL-AIR

For the three new stations at Alexandria, Virginia, Chief "Jimmie" Duncan specified "Circul-Air" as their Standard drying equipment.

The Circul-Air Hose Dryer is ideal for cities, towns and fire districts of any size, or for industrial fire departments.

CIRCUL-AIR THE AIR-CONDITIONING

FIRE HOSE DRYER

- √ Dries hose in a few hours
- √ Saves space — fits in any corner
- √ Keeps all hose ready for for service
- √ Makes good hose last longer
- √ Reduces new building costs
- √ Improves station design
- √ Dries fire clothing, too

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

New 24-page booklet shows illustrations and plans of smart, new, functionally designed fire stations. Needed by every Building Committee, Fire Chief and Fire Department Architect. Your free copy is now available.

THE CIRCUL-AIR CORPORATION
575 East Milwaukee Street
DETROIT 2 ◇ MICHIGAN

Skid Load for 1½ inch Hose

FROM time to time the editors of FIREMEN have received inquiries regarding hose loads for 1½-in. hose. Where the 1½-in. line is to be used in the majority of fires in residential areas and will be employed in conjunction with a fire to hydrant lay, the "Cisco load" developed some years ago in Cisco, Texas, has several advantages.

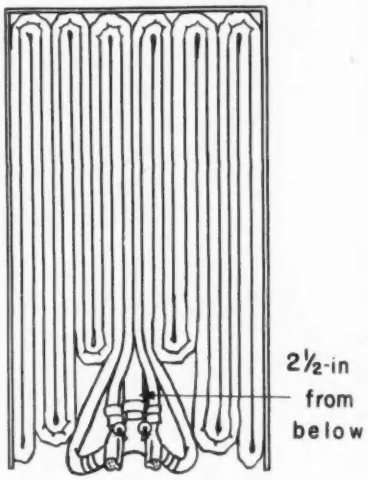
To form this load the 2½ x 1½ x 1½-in. gated wye or a water thief supplying two 1½-in. lines is placed on top of a regular horse shoe type load of 2½-in. hose. The two 1½-in. nozzles rest on the gated wye, with nozzles pointing toward the rear of the apparatus.

On these leader lines many departments are using one small solid stream tip and one fog nozzle, both shut-off type. These nozzles can be secured to the wye with string, rope or strap. It is a good practice for a man to ride the rear step to see that the wye and nozzles do not drop off and spill the load inadvertently, even if the load is snugly made. A bad bump has been known to spill various types of skid loads and might drop off the wye and nozzles pulling out the entire load.

Director H. R. Brayton of the Texas Fireman's Training School reports that they recommend three sections of 1½-in. hose on each end of the wye to give a good tight top layer. The 150 ft. of 1½-in. hose permits working both front and rear of the fire as needed.

Each of the 1½-in. lines is folded back and forth in double loops, one leader line to the right and the other to the left of the wye as shown in the illustrations. The 1½-in. hose must not be placed in a horse shoe load or it may bind in unloading.

This load is very easy for one man to take off upon reaching a fire. Each hand will be able to grasp the wye

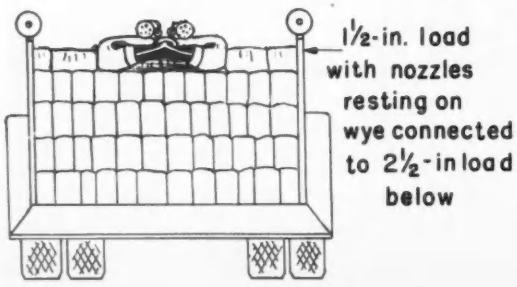


2½ x 1½ x 1½-in. wye with nozzles resting on wye.

(with nozzles) and also a double loop of the 1½-in. hose. These are pulled to the rear away from the truck in orderly fashion so that the hose subsequently may be advanced to the building without confusion.

Many departments use a short length of rope, 5 or 6 ft., make a hitch around the nozzles just back of the wye and allow the ends to hang down at tail of load for pulling off load. At the same time that the two 150 ft. lines of 1½-in. hose are being pulled off at the fire, 150 ft. of 2½-in. hose is pulled off with this load. All lines come off straight without binding.

Where the 1½-in. skid load is to be used on a pumper serving a district requiring more than an infrequent use of 2½-in. lines, the smaller hose may be carried on a separate deck above the load of 2½-in. hose. In some instances the 1½-in. lines are attached to a wye having a 1½-in. inlet threaded to fit the tip of a shut-off nozzle for 2½-in. hose. This makes the use of 1½-in. leader lines readily optional.



Other Use of Leader Lines

A NUMBER of fire departments also carry 100 ft. or more of 1½-in. leader line regularly attached to the tip of the shut-off nozzle of their 2½-in. hose load for fire to hydrant lay. This gives a mobile line

for use inside of the building backed up by a charged 2½-in. line with nozzle attached. When using 1½-in. leader lines attached to nozzles of 2½-in. lines, care must be taken, before the pumper proceeds to the hydrant, to drop off enough 2½-in. hose to provide sufficient working line to reach any desired point of operation. Usually at least one layer of 2½-in. hose should be taken from the hose body to give several hundred feet of working line.

It is very embarrassing to charge a line and then find that it has been "laid out short" and will not reach the desired objective. For this reason experienced fire company officers refuse to be hurried no matter how briskly a fire is burning, knowing that it is essential to take off enough line to do the job before calling for water. However, time can be saved if, instead of pulling off the hose in a heap (the unfortunate practice of all too many departments) the men are trained to draw loops of hose back from the rear of the apparatus in reasonable order so that the line may be advanced in good order.

CAN PAY for ITSELF IN 6 MONTHS

By eliminating Dry Batteries

5" TRUE parabolic, silver plated reflector; 25,000 c.p. beam; ½ mile range; sturdy metal case; corrosion proof terminals

Only 72 ounces

Will not spill in ANY position

Battery change in 10 seconds without returning to factory

NON-SPILLABLE RECHARGEABLE

Type C-23

MASTER-LIGHT

for FIREMEN POLICE and WATCHMEN

Write for new Emergency Lighting Bulletin

CARPENTER LIGHTS

168 MASTER-LIGHT BLDG. BOSTON - 45 - SOMERVILLE, MASS.

TURN YOUR SPARE TIME INTO PROFITS
$84.00 A WEEK FROM 2 SALES A DAY

***Sell* RANDOLPH Fire Extinguishers**

Every building holds a prospect — Homes, Boats, Cars, Garages, Gas Stations, Shops, Laundries, Farms, Hotels, Stores, Factories.

THEY WANT A RANDOLPH with its panic-proof trigger action that smothers the fire instantly in a snowy blanket of carbon dioxide. No mess, no water, no damage, even to food. It evaporates without a trace.

YOU CAN QUALIFY for exclusive territory to sell the famous, nationally advertised Randolph used by leading industrial concerns everywhere.

Approved by Underwriters' Laboratories

Quick profits await those who act at once. Four sales a day net $168.00 a week. Write today for full or part-time plan, territories, demonstration kit, etc. Don't delay.

RANDOLPH LABORATORIES, Inc.

5 EAST KINZIE STREET CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

This beautiful fog fire fighter built by Edgar Road Tank Works of Linden, New Jersey for the city of Linden Fire Department is equipped with a Hardie Imperial LCXA High Pressure pump delivering 60 GPM at 800 P.S.I., a 500 gal. water supply tank, a 25 gal. foam making solution and 5 gallon water wetter tank.

This ultra-modern fire control unit can deliver Fog, Solid Stream, Foam and Wet Water as the need arises. Two Hardie Trigger control Fog Guns are mounted right and left. Hardie pumps and guns mean Fog Fire Trucks at their best. Employed by leading apparatus manufacturers. Specify them when you buy or modernize.

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H·A·R·D·I·E

High Pressure **PUMPS AND FOG GUNS for Fog Fire Fighters**

Firefighting Platoons a Part of U. S. Army Affiliation Program

THE U. S. Army Affiliation Program launched in May, 1947, is solving the difficult defense problem of establishing an Organized Reserve Corps capable of rendering specialized support in an emergency requiring rapid mobilization. The Affiliation Program including a considerable number of fire fighting platoons is providing a reserve of specialized units with a high degree of technical skill in performing specialized tasks.

Under this plan, corporations, labor unions, Federal, state, and municipal organizations including many of the larger municipal fire departments are sponsoring units of the Organized Reserve Corps. In each case, the vocational skills in the sponsoring organization are similar to the military mission of the reserve unit. Telephone companies sponsor signal teams, mail order houses sponsor depot companies, and municipal fire departments sponsor fire fighting platoons, etc.

President Truman sounded the call for preparedness planning saying: "We are not likely again to be given two years or more to get ready. Next time — if there must be a next time — we are likely to be the first target and . . . each man must be ready to take his place . . . immediately."

The Affiliation Program aims at shortening the time necessary to prepare units by utilizing the skills developed in a particular industry in its military counterpart.

The Engineer Firefighting Platoons being established under the Affiliation Program consists of one officer and 26 enlisted men when at full strength. This platoon with its equipment provides fire protection for base camps up to 50,000 troop population. The Commanding Officer, a first lieutenant, is designated as fire marshal, while the senior non-commissioned officer is fire chief. Four section chiefs, sergeants, head the six-man teams which make up the platoon. They operate an overseas-type 300 gpm front-mount pumper with 300-gallon tank, and three 500 gpm trailer pumps.

The front-mount pumper carries 600 ft. of 2½-in. hose and 400 ft. of 1½-in. hose. In addition, there are two reels of booster hose,extension and roof ladders. The trailer pumps are towed by 1½ or ¾-ton vehicles, and carry 700 ft. 2½-in. hose and 300 ft. of 1½-in. hose. Additional hose carrying capacity is provided in a "weapons carrier."

Affiliated firefighting units are activated on the basis of agreements signed jointly by representatives of the sponsoring fire department and the Department of the Army. These agreements may be terminated by either party on written notice. The sponsor provides key personnel and undertakes to keep the unit at prescribed strength with qualified men. Everyone in the reserve firefighting platoon need not be an employee of the sponsoring agency. Any man eligible for reserve corps membership may be assigned.

The commanding officer must hold a reserve commission and be mutually acceptable to the sponsor and to the Army. All enlisted men must be members of the Organized Reserve Corps. Once the unit is activated, its commanding officer, supervised and assisted by Regular Army instructors, is responsible for administration and training. The extent of training by each unit is covered in the sponsorship agreement. It may vary from weekly armory periods plus 15 days of field training annually, to quarterly periods with no summer field training. This latter type of training may be adopted in the case of firefighters where the civilian occupations and the units military assignment are closely allied. The 15-day field training, if undertaken, is performed on an active duty basis with full pay. Members are also eligible for active duty training as individuals with Regular Army units or at Service Schools if desired.

The Affiliation Program is designed primarily for the reservist with specialized training who wants to keep his reserve rank effective and assure himself of an assignment of his own choosing in the event of a national emergency. Many World War II veterans with Organized Reserve Corps status have not yet selected a reserve unit. By joining one of the firefighting platoons being activated in cities having sufficient firemen to spare 27 men in time of emergency, men with experience in firefighting techniques are placing themselves where they can do most good for themselves and the nation.

Fire departments or fire department personnel interested are urged to contact the office of the War Department Division Engineer at the nearest of the following cities: Atlanta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Dallas, Texas; New York, N. Y.; Oakland, Calif.; Omaha, Nebr.; Portland, Ore.; St. Louis, Mo.; Vicksburg, Miss.

FIRE OUT... Stays OUT!

The all-climate, dependable
MECHANICAL FOAM
PRODUCING LIQUID

It flows—covers—seals—extinguishes » » » Highly effective on oil and gasoline fires » » » Use with any kind of water — at any temperature — in all makes of equipment.

Write for descriptive bulletin

THE MEARL CORPORATION
153 Waverly Place, New York 14, N. Y.

FOR ALL TYPES OF FIRES

Experience shows the FMC High-Pressure Fog Fire Fighter is ideal for fighting any type fire.

Here's why: FMC equipment is *complete,* has everything you need—it travels fast, carries its own water supply—you arrive at the fire ready to work, without delay.

The FMC unit is a complete package, fully backed by the manufacturer. You get the famous patented FMC fog fire gun, the special high-pressure fire pump, the Bean never-fail pump drive, the patented Bean coupling, and extra-heavy-duty high-pressure hose.

Investigate! Write today for complete information.

This house-and-garage type fire in full flame was extinguished with 25 gallons of water at 700 lbs. pressure with the FMC High-Pressure Fog Fire Fighter. *Insert:* This oil fire (surface measuring 18 x 32 feet) was extinguished with only 6 gallons of water from the same FMC unit.

UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES APPROVED

Charlotte, Mich. *Standard FMC Fog Fire Fighter delivered to Charlotte Fire Dept. carries its own water supply . . . provides two guns of 30 gallons each at 600 lbs. (or more) nozzle pressure.*

FMC *Original* HIGH-PRESSURE FOG FIRE FIGHTER

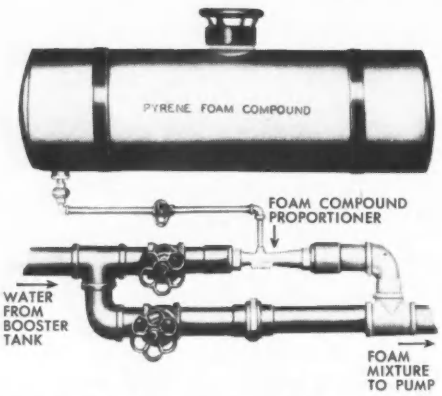
CAN BE MOUNTED ON MOST STANDARD TRUCK CHASSIS

FOOD MACHINERY CORPORATION

JOHN BEAN MFG. CO., 726 HAZEL ST., LANSING 4, MICH. • BEAN-CUTLER DIVISION, 426 JULIAN ST., SAN JOSE, CALIF.

BUILDERS OF BEAN HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPS FOR OVER 60 YEARS

multiply capacity of booster trucks up to 17 times



with the PYRENE Foam System for Motor Pumpers

Pyrene FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

WITH THIS NEW PYRENE* Foam System and 500 gallons of water, you get more than 8,500 gallons of fast-covering, quick-extinguishing foam—delivered at the rate of 700 gallons per minute. You multiply the capacity of your booster trucks *up to 17 times!* And you fit them for fighting flammable liquid fires, as well.

The PYRENE Foam System for Motor Pumpers is easily installed on any booster truck, whatever its water capacity. The Foam System consists of a compact 25-gallon tank of foam compound and a proportioner, which *automatically* feeds foam compound at the proper rate. Switching from water to foam delivery, or the reverse, is a matter of seconds. The PYRENE Foam System is self-contained, is not dependent on hydrants or suction, and operates continuously for as long as water and compound can be replenished.

This plus for your booster trucks is available at surprisingly low cost. Ask your Pyrene Fire Equipment jobber, or write direct.

*T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

587 BELMONT AVENUE, NEWARK 8, N. J.

AFFILIATED WITH C-O-TWO FIRE EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Gases Present in Fur Vault Fires

IN recent tests of automatic sprinkler protection for fur storage vaults, gas analyses showed that initially hydrocyanic acid, sulphur dioxide, and carbon monoxide were present in concentrations which are rapidly fatal, while nitrogen dioxide was present in a dangerous concentration. After operation of sprinklers the water soluble gases were reduced to low concentrations, but carbon monoxide still remained in a concentration sufficient to kill in a short time, indicating the value of self-contained breathing apparatus for the protection of firemen.

While the test room was entered soon after extinguishment, and the gas analysis showed that some of the gases were neutralized by the spray from the sprinklers, this does not mean that there should be any disregard on the part of fire fighters of the proper safety measures for entry into any fur vault involved in a fire.

Pasadena Chief Reports Oxygen Equipment Explosion

RECENTLY an explosion and fire occurred in the filter of the high pressure oxygen pumping equipment used by the Pasadena, California, Fire Department for recharging inhalator and self-contained breathing apparatus cylinders. Chief C. L. Bolz believes that although no one was seriously injured, this accident is of importance and interest to other fire departments doing cylinder rechanging. The installation comprises a series of oxygen cylinders with a standard high pressure pump used to develop pressures up to 2,000 psi. The oxygen passes through a filter containing activated alumina to remove moisture.

The explosion was investigated by Richard D. Pomeroy, Ph.D., engineering-chemist whose report included the following findings:

"The explosion undoubtedly was due to the burning of oxidizable material in the bottom of the filter. It is well known that any burnable material in contact with highly compressed oxygen is a potential explosive. The material which most likely caused the explosion is glycerine. This was used by the fire department, in a diluted form, to lubricate the oxygen pump . . . but dilution is not an adequate safeguard. A residue of glycerine is likely to collect at some points. The possibility of other combustible material in the filter is not entirely excluded. There is no way to know what initiated the explo-

sion. It may have been spontaneous combustion of a minute amount of some highly reactive foreign material.

"High pressure oxygen pumps are now generally lubricated with distilled water, but this should be discussed with the manufacturer of the pump, with due consideration to problems of corrosion.

"In summary, it may be said that the explosion probably was caused by the combustion of glycerine and possible other organic matter. The initiation of the explosion was due to causes too obscure for reasonable determination.

Let's Get Acquainted

A RECENT member of the NFPA Volunteer Fire Company Section is the Rescue Fire Company, Inc., of Cambridge, Maryland. This fire company was organized in 1882 and incorporated in 1885. It is one of the most distinguished volunteer fire fighting organizations on the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay.

The Rescue Fire Company has a total membership of 425 with 65 active fire fighters divided into the following units: Hose Cos. 1, 2, Engine Cos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Truck Co. 1, and an Ambulance Squad. Apparatus consists of two 1,000 gpm pumpers, two 500 gpm pumpers, a 600 gallon tank truck for rural fires, a 75-ft. tractor-drawn steel aerial and carrying a 5 KW lighting equipment, and a Cadillac ambulance. An American LaFrance combination tank truck and pumper is on order.

The Company not only serves the city of Cambridge (population 10,250) with its great vegetable, fruit and seafood canning factories and other industries, but also protects the rural area of lower Dorchester County. Officers of the Rescue Fire Company are: Chief Osvrey Pritchett; 1st Asst. Chief Granville Hales; 2nd Asst. Chief Philip Yates; Dr. James P. Swing, President; and J. Emory Parks, Secretary. Honorary members pay $6 per year dues and the Company receives an annual appropriation of $2,000 from the county. The entire membership serves entirely without compensation and carries out a fire prevention and inspection program as well as fire fighting service. It participates in the University of Maryland Fire School program, with additional training work under local instructors.

An account of the Rescue Fire Company would not be complete without mention of their attractive and outstanding fire station housed in the same structure with the Cambridge City Hall. The fire company facilities include large and attractively furnished club rooms, meeting rooms, game rooms, showers, kitchen and dormitory.

Quick-Starting Portable... HALE FZZ

The FZZ will supply from draft 60 GPM at 90 lbs. to 150 GPM at 30 lbs.

Users are pleased with the quick-starting ability of the Hale type FZZ Portable Pumping Unit — an especially valuable feature in freezing weather. The 4-cycle single cylinder 7.7 H.P. Briggs & Stratton engine ensures ease and speed in starting . . . and plenty of power to the direct-connected Hale Pump.

Users are amazed too, at the pump's efficiency under tough pumping conditions. Letter after letter from users, describes the FZZ's pumping ability to deliver through long lines of hose a volume and pressure they consider remarkable.

Write for FZZ folder. Let us know if your Company wants a demonstration.

HALE FIRE PUMP COMPANY
CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.
FIRE PUMPS IN ALL STANDARD CAPACITIES

PROPELLO-RAY *LIGHT*

Simultaneously alerting pedestrians and all traffic . . . while insuring safety to your vehicle and crew . . . the compelling effect of the Propello-Ray's roving blade of red light gets you *through*.

Double action means quicker re-action—for the natural warning of red is intensified in the Propello-Ray Light by a sweeping, rotating beam that can't be ignored.

Any hour . . . any season . . . the urgency of your call is dramatically announced with scintillating silence . . . there are no noisy gears or complicated parts in the high candlepower, sealed-beam Propello-Ray Light. All moving parts are handsomely encased in streamlined chrome weather-proof housing to guarantee dependable, satisfying service.

FEDERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, Inc.
8717 SOUTH STATE STREET • CHICAGO 19, ILLINOIS

NOW READY

New

AKROLITE

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

PERFECTED in 10 years of research, development and test, AKROLITE couplings, nozzles and fittings offer outstanding advantages:

- ★ Two-thirds lighter than brass—yet tensile strength and hardness superior to brass.
- ★ Exceptional ability to withstand shock.
- ★ High resistance to corrosion.
- ★ Smooth, lustrous finish that will not tarnish.

Write today for special folder giving complete details and specifications.

AKRON BRASS MFG. COMPANY, INC. Wooster, Ohio

FIREMAN FREDDIE SAYS:
AkrOLite is strong and tough, yet so light, For every fire fighting need it's just right!

AKRON BRASS

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

At the present time there are 1,344 fire companies enrolled in the Volunteer Fire Company section of the National Fire Protection Association with a total of 21,227 firemen receiving FIREMEN magazine.

New members of the Volunteer Fire Company Section are:

UNITED STATES

Amberley Fire Dept., Cincinnati, Ohio
Atomic Powers Laboratories Fire Dept., Schenectady, N. Y.
Cambria Fire Dept., Cambria, Calif.
Cleveland Fire Dept., Cleveland, Minn.
Cottage City Fire Co., Brentwood, Md.
Coulter (Town of), Coulter, Iowa
Fox Point Vol. Fire Dept., Milwaukee, Wis.
Frewsburg Fire Co., Inc., Frewsburg, N. Y.
Plainview Vol. Fire Co., Inc., Hicksville, L.I., N. Y.
Rescue Fire Co., Inc., Cambridge, Md.
"Texon" Fire Brigade, Russell, Mass.
Westerville Fire Dept., Westerville, Ohio

CANADA

Revelstoke Fire Brigade, Revelstoke, B. C.

National Fire Protection Association, International

Associate Membership

VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY SECTION

($10 annual dues) Eligible:

(1) all bona fide volunteer fire organizations in any community.

(2) all fire departments and companies in communities of less than 25,000 population.

(3) all industrial fire brigades.

Member volunteer fire companies receive ten copies of FIREMEN magazine each month, mailed to the homes of individual firemen. Beyond the ten, additional copies of FIREMEN cost $1 per year.

Volunteer Fire Company Section members, receive, at their headquarters, one copy of all publications sent to NFPA associate members.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP ($10 annual dues) Eligible: Individual fire department officers, firemen, and others interested in fire safety. NFPA associate members in the fire service receive: one copy of FIREMEN magazine monthly, the NFPA **Quarterly**, the monthly **News Letter**, technical standards, popular bulletins and posters.

All associate members have one vote in Association affairs.

Hazen Reynolds

"You're new here, aren't you?"

Coming Events

April 26-30. The Fourth Annual Arson Investigators' Training Course is to be held at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. This course has become the clearing house for persons interested in arson investigation information. Persons interested should write to Prof. J. L. Lingo of the Public Safety Institute, Purdue University.

June 15-18. The Michigan Fire College is to be held in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Also, a Fire Chiefs and Instructors' Conference was scheduled for March 2–4, meeting in Ann Arbor with headquarters at the Michigan Union Bldg. Announcement of these dates was made by M. D. Whale, Supervisor of the Public Service Training, Michigan Board of Control for Vocational Education, Lansing, Michigan.

Chief Voted Most Useful Citizen

THE Moberly, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce customarily makes a year-end designation of a citizen of the community considered to have been the most useful in civic matters during the year. The award for 1947 went to Charles Pardue, Chief of the Fire Department.

Forestry Type Fire Station Considered for Los Angeles

ACCORDING to the *Firemen's Grapevine* for January 1948, published by the Los Angeles Fire Department Relief Assn., that city is considering the possible erection of a "forestry type" fire station in some sections of the city. A forestry station consists of a five- or six-room bungalow with an apparatus shed or garage in the rear. The bungalow would be completely equipped as living quarters of the fire company.

The advantage of this type of buildubg would lie in the lower cost of construction and fairly easy disposal as a civilian housing unit if relocation of the station becomes necessary within a few years due to shift in population or industry. Also there would be less objection to a fire station in a residential area if the station resembled an expensive dwelling with a two- or three-vehicle private garage. In other words, the days when firemen lived over a stable for horse-drawn apparatus are far passed.

WHERE THERE'S SMOKE THERE'S ALWAYS DANGER

BE SAFE WITH A *Scott Air-Pak*

● Smoke is a gas...made visible by solid particles. In fire fighting the important question is "What type of gas is present in the smoke".. and does sufficient oxygen remain to support life?"

The Scott Air-Pak, *used on arrival,* permits immediate inspection and action without subjecting personnel to breathing hazards. *It does not matter* what type of gas is present, or if oxygen is deficient, because the Scott Air-Pak completely supplies its wearer with pure cool breathing air...in any volume "demanded" by him

BUREAU OF MINES APPROVAL No. 1308

ONLY THE SCOTT AIR-PAK HAS ALL 6 FEATURES

1 Can be used in any temperature from below zero to oven heat.

2 Only the Scott delivers fresh, cool, confidence-inspiring air

3 Only the Scott has a gauge on the cylinder to prevent the inadvertent use of empty or partly empty cylinders.

4 Only the Scott has acid and corrosion proof straps and fittings.

5 Only the Scott has a battle-tested emergency-proved regulator, and a mask permitting conversation

6 Only the Scott has a gauge within the wearer's vision, custom-built, not a commercial gauge, to provide the maximum in utility and safety.

48 Air-Paks at Providence, R. I.

Wire or Write for a Free Demonstration

Established in 1932

Scott

FOR SAFETY—FOR SERVICE

SAFETY EQUIPMENT DIVISION

SCOTT AVIATION CORP.

236 ERIE STREET, LANCASTER, N. Y.

"THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE WITH QUALITY WHEN A LIFE IS AT STAKE"

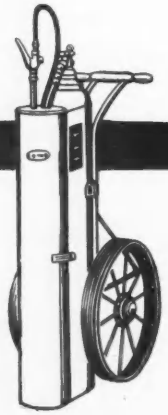
fast fire protection on wheels!

There are probably areas in your plant, remote from each other, which require more than ordinary fire protection: baking and drying ovens, dip tanks, pump houses, solvent baths, spray rooms, transformers, circuit breakers and other electric apparatus.

Large volume, highly mobile C-O-Two Wheeled Portables are especially designed for big, widely scattered hazards. They bring powerful fire protection on the spot in a hurry. Equipped with our famous Squeez-Grip release, C-O-Two Wheeled Portables blanket fire with clouds of dry, non-damaging carbon dioxide gas-and-snow, expanded 450 times its liquid volume. Seconds later the fire's out, and C-O-Two disappears without a trace.

C-O-Two is a modern fire fighter. It's fast, safe, non-conducting, non-corrosive, harmless to equipment and materials.

Our expert engineers will help you plan complete C-O-Two fire protection for your property. Write us today for your free catalog.



The C-O-Two Wheeled Portable is again available equipped with or without metal protective covers for horn and hose, and with steel wheels or rubber tires.

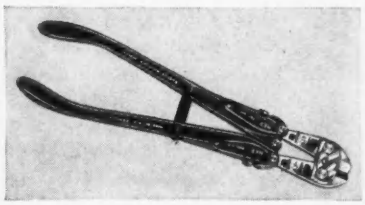
C-O-TWO FIRE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
NEWARK 1, N. J.

Sales and Service in the Principal Cities of U. S. and Canada
AFFILIATED WITH PYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

Porter Announces New Line

The complete line of hand power cutters manufactured by H. K. Porter, Inc., of Somerville, Mass., has been redesigned with many new improvements, according to a recent announcement by the company. These cutters are familiar to the fire service as a ready means for cutting bolts, rods, wire, cable, bars and are widely used in rescue work and forcible entry. The manufacturer lists fifteen improvements in this line of cutters including curved toe-in handles which reduce armspread and wrist bend thereby facilitating a stronger pull, broad rounded palm-fit grip, no protruding screws, and a metal safety handle stop. An illustrated folder describing all models has been published and a copy will be sent on request to the address given above.



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DARLEY CENTURY 1445 TYPE 5500 PUMP

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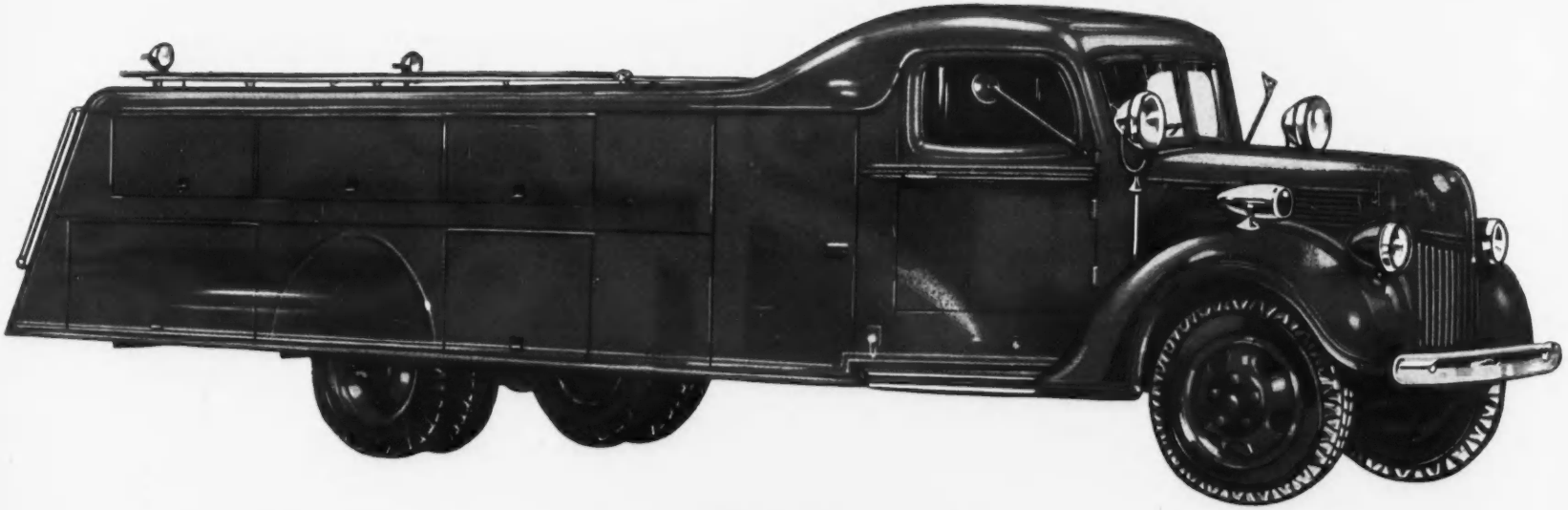
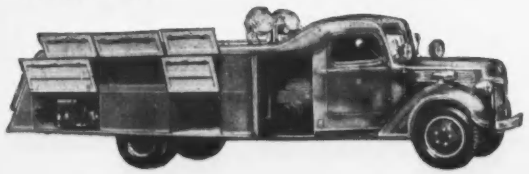


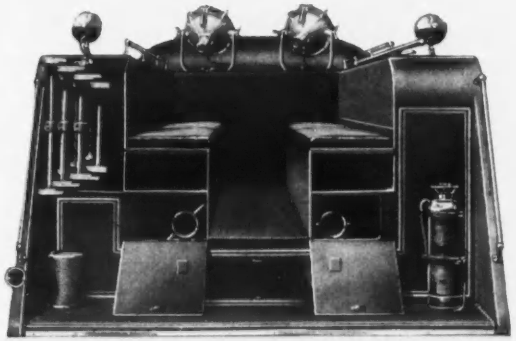
COMPLETE FLOODLIGHT EQUIPMENT

A compartment is provided in the right side of the body at the rear to carry the portable electric plant. The two floodlights can be carried on a special mounting platform in back of the cab or in a compartment.

ALL EQUIPMENT FULLY ENCLOSED

This body is designed and constructed with ten compartments, all extra large, so that everything can be carried safe against the weather, dust and loss or damage. Body width 91 inches. Can be built on any chassis with wheelbase up to 200 inches.





SEATING CAPACITY FOR 8 MEN

Ample room for 4 men on each side with generous aisle space for speedy entry and exit. The seats lift up so that the compartments below can be loaded with fire hose. Suction hose, 4 lengths if desired, carried in compartments where it is instantly accessible. Extension ladders and roof ladders carried in completely protected compartment in left side of body.

3 MAN CAB

Special custom cab, extra wide to carry three men. Streamlined with the body; rugged allsteel construction. Spring cushioned seat and back rest. Removable cushions, covered with fabricated weatherproof material, far more durable than leather. Pump controls totally enclosed yet instantly accessible thru full length door directly in back of cab. Booster hose carried in bed or on reels directly above pump—both lines always live and either one or both can be pulled out for quick booster streams.

Write for NEW Fire Apparatus Booklet

W. S. DARLEY & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1908 CHICAGO 12, ILL.

GENERAL

BWH

DEPENDABLE RUGGEDNESS

FLEXIBLE BWH FIRE HOSE

HITS THE HIGH SPOTS!

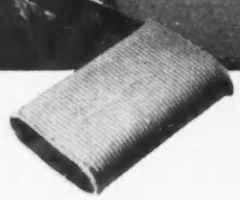
High up on ladders, light-to-handle BWH Fire Hose has proved its mettle time and time again.

Made with a staunch, closely woven cotton jacket which protects the tube, BWH Fire Hose withstands high pressures, hard knocks and sharp jabs. Yet it's so light and easy to handle, it gets into action fast and stays in the thick of things where the fighting is toughest.

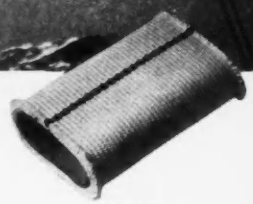
The General Detroit Corporation is the sales agent for BWH Fire Hose in most communities. For 45 years "General" has been an acknowledged expert on fire-fighting equipment. Your city benefits by the combined knowledge and experience of both BWH and "General" when you call your "General" representative to fill municipal fire hose needs.

BWH
"BOSTON FIRE JACKET" HOSE
Double Jacket
Our very finest quality fire hose! Rugged, long-lasting, easy to pack, light to handle.

BWH
"PARAMOUNT" HOSE
Double Jacket
High quality hose, in demand where pressure-tested, durable, easy-handling hose is specified. Outstanding value!



BWH
"MILO" HOSE
Single Jacket
Excellent hose for communities where light service hose meets the needs. Tough, well made, highly efficient.



BWH
"UNDERWRITERS'" HOSE
Single or Double Jacket
Made in strict accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters' specifications. Labeled or unlabeled.

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